

INF

INFLECTER. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.] He who punishes.
Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflecter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.]
1. The act of using punishments.
So our decrees,
Dead to *inflection*, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*
Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *inflection*. *South's Sermons.*

2. The punishment imposed.
What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem
Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflections*? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*
How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflections*? *Rogers.*
His severest *inflections* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [*inflective*, Fr. from *inflect*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Latin.]
1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*
Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. *Influence* power; power of directing or modifying.
Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chafe but follow. *Hooker.*

A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*

Religion hath to great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes throughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Asterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

TO INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

These experiments succeed after the same manner in *vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Asterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [*influent*, Latin.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.

Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblemized by those crufted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interpofal of the benighted element. *Glavv's Sleep.*

The inward fprings and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most fublimed intellectuals, is dangerously *influential*. *Glan.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the fpirits, why, the fpirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain fo? *Ray on the Creation.*

An elastic fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it reftores itself with the greater force: if the fpring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only paffive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthn.*

2. Infufion.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Influence; power. In this fenfe it is now not ufed.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any fuch tranfmiffion and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a ftate of immortality. *Hale.*

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These two do not fo much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not ufed.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impreffions upon their humours. *Hewel's England's Tears.*

TO INFOLD. *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclofe with involutions.

For all the creft a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did fpread
His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurfe's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, feek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

TO INFOLIATE. *v. a.* [in and folium, Lat.] To cover with leaves.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Hewel.*

TO INFORM. *v. a.* [*inform*, Fr. *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running mafs
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brafs;
And foften into flefth a marble face. *Dryden's Zen.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
The god fruck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the fky; fo he *inform'd*
This ill-fhap'd body with a daring foul. *Dryd. and Lee's Ovid.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This fovereign arbitrary foul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* thefe limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyffe.*

2. To inftitute; to fupply with new knowledge; to acquaint.

Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally, fo, fometimes in: I know not how proper.

The drift is to *inform* their minds with fome method of reducing the laws into their original caufes. *Hooker.*

I have this prefent evening from my fifter
Been well *informed* of them, and with cautions. *Shakespeare's Milton.*

Our ruin, by thefe *inform'd*, I learn.

The long fpeeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arifes not from what fenfe *informs* us of, but from wrong applying our notions.

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occafion to confider. *Templ.*

The ancients examined in what confifts the beauty of good poffures, as their works fufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of thefe truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himfelf of them. *Lacke.*

To underftand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few *inform* themfelves in thefe to the bottom. *Lacke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Bruce's Notes on the Iliad.*

I think it neceffary, for the intereft of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom fhould be *informed* in fome parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accufation to a magiftrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor againft Paul. *Acts xxvi. 1.*

TO INFORM. *v. n.*

1. To give intelligence.

It is the bloody bufinefs which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

INFORMAL. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Offering an information; accufing. A word not ufed.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But inftruments of fome more mighty member,
That fets them on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

INFORMANT. *n. f.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or inftruction.

He believes the fentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* underftands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under thefe words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accufation.

INFORMATION. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]

1. Intelligence given; inftruction.

But reafon with the fellow,
Left you fhould chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the meffenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the paffive reception of the will, like form clofing with matter, grew accuate into a third and diftinct perfection of practice. *South.*

They gave thefe complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the eafier and quicker underftood. *Locke.*

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He fhould regard the propriety of his words, and get fome information in the fubject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourfelves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accufation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives intelligence.

This writer is either byafsed by an inclination to believe the worth, or a want of judgment to chufe his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who difcovers offenders to the magiftrate.

There were fpies and *informers* fet at work to watch the company. *L'Etrange.*

Let no court fycophant pervert my fenfe,
Nor fly *informers* watch thefe words to draw
Within the reach of treafon. *Pope.*

Informers are a deteftable race of people, although fometimes neceffary. *Swift.*

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of ftrengh, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terreftrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapeleffnefs.

From this narrow time of gelation may enfue a fmalnefs in the excludion; but this infereth no *informity*. *Brown.*

INFORMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapelefs; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unfhapen, which the fafhioner after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at prefent, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFORUNATE. *adj.* [*infortunatus*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly ufed.

Perkin, feeing himfelf prifoner, and deftitute of all hopes, having found all either falfe, faint, or *infortunatus*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO INFRACT. *v. a.* [*infra*, Latin.] To break.

Falling fall, from gradual flope to flope,
With wild *infra*ct'd courfe and leffen'd roar,
It gains a fafer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRACTION. *n. f.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.

By the fame gods, the juftice of whofe wrath
Punifh'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abufe of their hoftages, fell upon the fheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Etrange's Fables.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [in and *frangibile*] Not to be broken.

These atoms are fuppofed *infra'ngible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactednefs and hardnefs is a demonftration that nothing could be produced by them, fince they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INFREQUENT. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonnefs; rarity.

The abfence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Bruce's Notes on Pope's Odyffe.*

INFREQUENT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

TO INFRIDATE. *v. a.* [in and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the furface of the liquor, whofe coldnefs did not *infridate* thofe upper parts of the glafs. *Boyle.*

TO INFRIEDGE. *v. a.* [*infriedge*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contrads.

Thofe many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the firft man that did th' edict *infriedge*,
Had anfwer'd for his deed. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

As king, and thus fubmit myfelf to fight. *Waller.*

2. To deftroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular inftructions, do not *infriedge* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathlefs gods and happy, the
From all that may *infriedge* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRIEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infriedge*.] Breach; violation.

The punifhing of this *infriement* is proper to that jurisdiction againft which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRIINGER. *n. f.* [from *infriedge*.] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a fevere penalty to be inflicted on the *infriingers* of the provincial confitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the fhape of a funnel or tundish.

INFURIATE. *adj.* [in and *furi*, Lat.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*

Th' *infuriate* hill forth fhoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infufio*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infufe*, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

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1. To pour in; to infill.

Thou almoft mak'ft me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That fouls of animals *infufe* themfelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

My early miftrefs, now my ancient mule,
That ftrong Circean liquor ceafe t' *infufe*,
Wherewith thou didft intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why fhould he defire to have qualities *infused* into his fon,
which himfelf never poffeffed? *Swift.*

Meat muft be with money bought;
She therefore, upon fecond thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth, *Swift.*
Some fmall regard for ftate and wealth.

2. To pour into the mind; to infpire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our firft parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* furpafs'd all arts
That ever were before, or fince the flood.
Sublime ideas, and apt words *infufe*;
The mule inftitute my voice, and thou infpire the mule. *Rofe.*

He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwary breaft.
Infufe into their young breafts fuch a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To fleep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate fo as to extract the virtues of any thing.

Take violets, and *infufe* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

4. To make an infufion with any ingredient; to fupply, to tincture, to faturate with any thing infused.

Drink, *infused* with flefth, will nourifh fafter and eafier than meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

5. To infpire with.

Thou didft fmile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare's Tempeft.*

Infufe his breaft with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infufe*.]

1. Poffible to be infused.

From whom the doctines being *infufible* into all, it will be more neceffary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*

2. Incapable of diffolution; not fufible.

Vitrification is the laft work of fire, and a fufion of the falt and earth, wherein the fufible falt draws the earth and *infufible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infufio*, Fr. *infufio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; infillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infufion* of Hebraifms, which are derived to it out of the poetical paffages in holy writ. *Addison's Spect.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; infpiration.

We participate Chrift partly by imputation, as when thofe things which he did and fuffered for us are imputed to us for righteoufnefs; partly by habitual and real *infufion*, as when grace is inwardly beftowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our fouls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

They found it would be matter of great debate, and fpend much time; during which they did not defire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infufions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wifdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infufion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of fteeping any thing in moifture without boiling.

Repeat the *infufion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infufion.

To have the *infufion* ftrong, in thofe bodies which have finer fpirits, repeat the infufion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infufe*.] Having the power of infufion, or being infused. A word not authorized.

Still let my fong a nobler note affume,
And fing th' *infufive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [in and *gate*.] Entrance; paffage in.

One noble perfon ftoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all thofe which are at his back. *Spencer on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delufion; impofture; trick; flight. A word neither ufed nor neceffary.

Whoever fhall refign their reafons